

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	676	(adhesive or glue or cement) with (encapsulat\$3 or microencapsulat\$3) and tissue	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:10
L2	105	(adhesive or glue or cement) with (encapsulat\$3 or microencapsulat\$3) and tissue and \$3prosth\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:20
L3	8	(adhesive or glue or cement) with (encapsulat\$3 or microencapsulat\$3) same tissue same \$3prosth\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:12
L4	0	("2002/0049503").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:16
L5	32	(adhesive or glue or cement) with (encapsulat\$3 or microencapsulat\$3) same tissue and \$3prosth\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:20
L6	24	(adhesive or glue or cement) with (encapsulat\$3 or microencapsulat\$3) same tissue and \$3prosth\$3 not 3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:39
L7	901	606/151-158.ccls. and (adhesive or glue or cement)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:40
L8	338	606/151-158.ccls. and (adhesive or glue or cement) same tissue	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:40
L9	186	606/151-158.ccls. and (adhesive or glue or cement) with tissue	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:41
L10	146	606/151-158.ccls. and (adhesive or glue or cement) with tissue and (@ad<"20010827" or @rlad<"20010827")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:41

L11	51	("3254650" "3774615" "4350160" "4352358" "4368736" "4523592" "4553542" "4593693" "4607637" "4624255" "4624257" "4657019" "4747407" "4773420" "4892098" "4907591" "4917087" "4917090" "4917091" "4930674" "5119983" "5156613" "5234447" "5300065" "5336233" "5364389" "5366462" "5395030" "5540677" "5571167" "5611794" "5669918" "5669934" "5676670" "5695504" "5702412" "5707369" "5707380" "5725544" "5749895" "5776130" "5797920" "5817113" "5824015" "5827265" "5827271" "5904697" "6004335" "6039733" "6248117").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR	OR	ON	2005/06/16 16:07
L12	20	11 and (adhesive or glue)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR	OR	ON	2005/06/16 16:07

USPAT 20050033320 A1

Document ID	Kind Code	Source	Learn Date	Pages	Image
US 20030157054 A1		US-FGP	20030904	35	US 27
US 6620177 A2		USPAT	20030916	20	US 66
US 20030176277 A1		US-FGP	20030916	19	US 27
US 6621494 B1		USPAT	20030923	70	US 66
US 6625922 B1		USPAT	20030925	15	US 66
US 6626916 B1		USPAT	20030925	71	US 66
US 20030191530 A1		US-FGP	20031003	22	US 27
US 20030191480 A1		US-FGP	20031003	17	US 27
US 6618285 B2		USPAT	20031028	12	US 66
US 6622555 B1		USPAT	20031125	36	US 66
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US 6625121 B2		USPAT	20031202	18	US 66
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US 6657713 B2		USPAT	20031225	16	US 66
US 6673095 B1		USPAT	20040126	18	US 66
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US 6682507 B2		USPAT	20040217	14	US 66
US 6722028 B2		USPAT	20040329	34	US 66
US 20040049213 A1		US-FGP	20040311	21	US 27
US 20040049210 A1		US-FGP	20040311	35	US 27
US 6719731 A1		USPAT	20040413	61	US 66
US 20040073236 A1		US-FGP	20040415	30	US 27
US 6725694 B2		USPAT	20040427	70	US 66
US 6725814 B2		USPAT	20040504	12	US 66
US 20040097994 A1		US-FGP	20040520	65	US 27
US 20040097993 A1		US-FGP	20040520	35	US 27
US 20040097990 A1		US-FGP	20040520	12	US 27
US 20040097987 A1		US-FGP	20040520	14	US 27
US 20040097986 A1		US-FGP	20040520	19	US 27
US 6740100 B2		USPAT	20040525	9	US 66
US 6743244 B2		USPAT	20040601	24	US 66
US 20040138664 A1		US-FGP	20040715	37	US 27
US 6771441 B1		USPAT	20040815	51	US 66
US 6695530 B2		USPAT	20041026	16	US 66
US 20040215218 A1		US-FGP	20041028	8	US 27
US 6838493 B2		USPAT	20050104	27	US 66
US 6837267 B2		USPAT	20050104	23	US 66
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US 20050033320 A1		US-FGP	20050215	49	US 27
US 20050059986 A1		US-FGP	20050317	17	US 27

DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER: US 20050033320 A1

TITLE: Methods and devices for tissue reconfiguration

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Current US Classification, US Primary
Class/Subclass - (CODE 1):

Continuity Related Application Date - RLFD (2):

Continuity Related Application Date - RLFD (3):

Continuity Related Application Date - RLFD (4):

Continuity Related Application Date - RLFD (5):

Summary of Invention Paragraph - BTEX (20):

[0017] In some embodiments the step of securing includes applying at least one biocompatible tissue fixation device selected from the group consisting of a staple, a tack, a rivet, a two-part fastener, a helical fastener, a suture, and a T-bar suture. In other embodiments the step of securing involves application of a

Detail Description Paragraph - BTEX (40):

[0113] For purposes of the invention, tissue securing device 22 is understood to have a proximal end and a distal end 21 interconnected by an elongate portion of suitable length to permit an operator, in contact with and control of the proximal end, to gain remote access to the interior of a body cavity with the distal end 21 of the endoscopic tissue engaging device 22. Furthermore, the operator of an endoscopic tissue engaging device 22 is understood to be able to actuate an effector element disposed at the distal end 21 by manipulation of at least one aspect of a controlling mechanism disposed at the proximal end and operatively connected to the effector element disposed at the distal end 21. The effector element can be structured to deliver at least one fixation device 24, or radio frequency (RF) energy into tissue contacted with the effector element.

Claims Text - CLTX (32):

31. The apparatus of claim 20 wherein the securing means includes one or more of: a staple, a clip, a tack, a rivet, a two-part fastener, a helical fastener, a suture, a T-bar suture, and a

US PAT. DOC. ID: 11011461

Document ID	Kind Code	Source	Term	Def.	Pages	Image
US 6592515 02		USPAT	20030654		29	US 65
US 6502766 A2		USPAT	20020611		42	US 60
US 2002007741 A1		US-FGP	20020620		57	US 1
US 2002009516 A1		US-FGP	20020718		21	US 70
US 2002010344 A1		US-FGP	20020651		9	US 20
US 6496210 S1		USPAT	20020820		37	US 60
US 20020116019 A1		US-FGP	20020822		23	US 21
US 20020116017 A1		US-FGP	20020822		22	US 10
US 20020116016 A1		US-FGP	20020822		10	US 71
US 6447533 S1		USPAT	20020910		18	US 60
US 20020126670 A1		US-FGP	20020912		18	US 21
US 20020126645 A1		US-FGP	20020912		20	US 21
US 20020133153 A1		US-FGP	20020919		34	US 21
US 6455140 S2		USPAT	20021003		27	US 60
US 6455119 S1		USPAT	20021001		13	US 60
US 20020143349 A1		US-FGP	20021009		94	US 21
US 20020143347 A1		US-FGP	20021003		19	US 21
US 20020151911 A1		US-FGP	20021017		13	US 21
US 6455295 S1		USPAT	20021022		22	US 60
US 20020161393 A1		US-FGP	20021021		20	US 21
US 20020161382 A1		US-FGP	20021021		38	US 21
US 20020165560 A1		US-FGP	20021107		18	US 21
US 20020165562 A1		US-FGP	20021107		13	US 71
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US 20020173807 A1		US-FGP	20021121		20	US 21
US 6455513 S1		USPAT	20021126		10	US 60
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US 20020196547 A1		US-FGP	20021226		11	US 70
US 6455991 S2		USPAT	20030107		7	US 60
US 6503257 S2		USPAT	20030107		17	US 60
US 20030014054 A1		US-FGP	20030110		65	US 21
US 6517558 S2		USPAT	20030211		35	US 60
US 20030040761 A1		US-FGP	20030227		16	US 70
US 6520934 S1		USPAT	20030311		11	US 60
US 6520933 S1		USPAT	20030311		68	US 60
US 6544167 S2		USPAT	20030408		22	US 60
US 6551334 S2		USPAT	20030422		69	US 60
US 6552025 S2		USPAT	20030513		5	US 60
US 6549170 S1		USPAT	20030527		29	US 60
US 6592507 S2		USPAT	20030715		18	US 60
US 6592515 S2		USPAT	20030715		23	US 60
US 6598299 S2		USPAT	20030728		12	US 60

US-PAT-HE: 6592515

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6592515 02

TITLE: Implantable article and method

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Application Filing Date - AD (1):

20020822

Brief Summary Text - ESTX (22):

The separation force distribution means may comprise a variety of means, such as a bonding composition (e.g. an elastomeric material), a sealant, an ultrasonic weld, or a mechanical fastener (e.g. a polymeric clip).

Brief Summary Text - ESTX (23):

The preassembled implantable article is preferably preassembled in a Y-shape and is sterile packaged. In the context of a kit according to the present invention, the implantable article may preassembled by any suitable means including adhesive bonding agents, sealants, sutures or mechanical fasteners.

Detailed Description Text - ESTX (7):

The means 12 preferably comprises any suitable material or assembly of materials. Preferably the material or the assembly of materials is biocompatible. Examples of suitable compositions include sealants, biocompatible bonding agents (e.g. silicone), and biocompatible sutures. Alternatively, RF or ultrasonic welding or heat sealing may be used alone or in conjunction with other techniques to create the separation force distribution means.

Detailed Description Text - ESTX (22):

Alternatively, the securement means in the kit may comprise adhesive, sealant, sutures (e.g. for implantation into bone), ligament sutures, bone tacks and other suitable elements.

Detailed Description Text - ESTX (23):

The kit 90 also includes a sterile packaged surgical article 92 for use with the securement means. The surgical article (e.g. 40) within sterile package 92 is used to apply the securement means 95 during the surgical procedure. The surgical article may comprise any suitable surgical device. For example, the article may comprise a dispenser, a sealant dispenser or any of those articles described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,328,744; and/or U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,312,337; 4,941,865; 5,356,479; and 5,509,918, and/or VCI International application no. PCT/IL 00/00520, filed Apr. 6, 2000; and/or PCT International publication no. WO 97/47246 and 90/74570 (the article contents of which are incorporated by reference).

Detailed Description Text - ESTX (H7):

The anterior and posterior segments of the implantable article are secured to the vaginal apex using about 6 to 10 uninterrupted nonabsorbable sutures (e.g. spaced 1.5 cm apart), fore and aft, driving the suture needle against the distender to preferably produce a full-thickness graft of the vaginal apex. Once the implantable article is secured to the vaginal apex, the vaginal distender can be removed and discarded. Alternatively, a sealant may be used in conjunction with the suturing or in the place of the suturing.

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CROSS

(1):

A61B17/00

	Document ID	Ref. Code	Source	Term	Date	Pages	Image
1	US 3914905 A		USPAT	19751134	9	US 39	
2	US 3955132 A		USPAT	19750420	9	US 39	
3	US 3960151 A		USPAT	19750601	11	US 39	
4	US 4214537 A		USPAT	19800729	8	US 42	
5	US 4375092 A		USPAT	19830435	4	US 43	
6	US 4470415 A		USPAT	19840911	15	US 44	
7	US 4519392 A		USPAT	19850528	9	US 44	
8	US 4657019 A		USPAT	19870414	22	US 46	
9	US 4787386 A		USPAT	19881129	23	US 47	
10	US 4942254 A		USPAT	19900227	16	US 49	
11	US 4917081 A		USPAT	19900417	24	US 49	
12	US 5364399 A		USPAT	19941115	13	US 53	
13	US 5390689 A		USPAT	19941206	7	US 53	
14	US 5411508 A		USPAT	19950528	30	US 54	
15	US 5551638 A		USPAT	19950402	7	US 55	
16	US 5575803 A		USPAT	19961119	6	US 55	
17	US 5584935 A		USPAT	19961217	15	US 55	
18	US 5693441 A		USPAT	19970114	7	US 56	
19	US 5645566 A		USPAT	19970706	14	US 56	
20	US 5665126 A		USPAT	19970925	17	US 56	
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22	US 5722932 A		USPAT	19980303	10	US 57	
23	US 5741283 A		USPAT	19980421	18	US 57	
24	US 5749095 A		USPAT	19980512	16	US 57	
25	US 5752925 A		USPAT	19980519	18	US 57	
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31	US 5874015 A		USPAT	19981006			
32	US 5834029 A		USPAT	19981110			
33	US 5888788 A		USPAT	19990229			
34	US 5934917 A		USPAT	19991116			
35	US 6022921 A		USPAT	20000298			
36	US 6110196 A		USPAT	20000603			
37	US 6113624 A		USPAT	20000905			
38	US 6132438 A		USPAT	20001017			
39	US 6153570 A		USPAT	20001205			
40	US 6156045 A		USPAT	20001205			
41	US 6235041 B1		USPAT	20010532			
42	US 6245033 B1		USPAT	20010632			
43	US 6245117 B1		USPAT	20010619			

US-PAT-110: 5503610

INQUIRY-IDENTIFIER: US 5503619 A

NOTE: Soft nylon coupling between

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Application Filing Date -- AD (1):

5540215

Detailed Description Text - 88% (12):

While the article of the present invention serves to hold the animal tissue strip 12 against the opposing faces of the jaws of the surgical stapler during positioning of the stapler on the tissue to be later severed and prior to firing of the stapler gun, it can be appreciated that other ways of temporarily securing the tissue strips to the opposed faces of the stapler jaws are available. For example, a malleable biodegradable material may be applied to the opposed faces of the stapler or to one surface of the tanned animal tissue strip to hold that strip in place until the stapler gun is fired. Also, suture loops passing through the tissue strips and arranged to fit over the jaws of the stapler gun can act as a replacement for the buttress member 13. Moreover, while the stapler gun and the stapling buttress illustrated in the drawings are generally linear, the invention is not to be construed as limited to that shape. Various other surgical staplers are on the market for use in various specialized surgical procedures having C-shaped or other avial and staple cartridge support jaw shapes and those skilled in the art will envision how to construct buttresses of appropriate shape to conform to those other devices.

Current US Cross Reference Classification - OADR

(2):

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCR

(3):

US Patent 5,733,545 A

Document ID	Kind Code	Source	Term	Pat. No.	Image
US 4339436 A		USPAT	19801216	7	US 423
US 4332037 A		USPAT	19820601	8	US 433
US 4839215 A		USPAT	19890613	16	US 483
US 5141581 A		USPAT	19920825	10	US 514
US 5141591 A		USPAT	19920825	10	US 514
US 5687694 A		USPAT	19970304	27	US 568
US 5631019 A		USPAT	19970520	28	US 563
US 5681982 A		USPAT	19970723	27	US 568
US 5733545 A		USPAT	19980331	13	US 573
US 5755522 A		USPAT	19980615	11	US 575
US 6745537 B1		USPAT	20010612	15	US 674
US 6621060A759 A1		US-PGP	20010726	17	US 662
US 6412044 B1		USPAT	20020825	14	US 641
US 20020156150 A1		US-PGP	20021024	26	US 200
US 20020173553 A1		US-PGP	20021121	27	US 200
US 20030031697 A1		US-PGP	20030213	16	US 200
US 6543569 B1		USPAT	20030415	26	US 654
US 6823749 B2		USPAT	20030923	15	US 682
US 20040053381 A1		US-PGP	20040318	17	US 200
US 6775699 B1		USPAT	20040819	18	US 677
US 6838493 B2		USPAT	20050134	27	US 683
US 6867247 B2		USPAT	20050315	27	US 686
US 20050107578 A1		US-PGP	20050512	26	US 200
US 20050112086 A1		US-PGP	20050525	14	US 200

US-PAT-HE: 5733545

NONBENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5733545 A
See image for Certificate of Correction

TITLE: Platelet glue wound sealant

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Brief Summary Text - SSTX (37):

A wide range of beneficial human uses has been explored and documented, in addition to those cited above. A series of compassionate use autologous applications have been performed, with a high degree of success and no complications. The platelet glue wound sealant of this invention has been used to seal leaks of cerebrospinal fluid through cut dura; to seal anastomoses of native and vascular grafts; in operations with extensive incisions, such as radical prostatectomy, free flap reconstructive surgery, radical necks, etc.; in plastic surgery including burn grafting and other free skin graft applications; and in highly vascular cut tissue, such as the kidneys, liver and spleen. The wound sealant of this invention has been uniformly effective in eliminating or greatly reducing post-operative bleeding and extravasation or loss of serous or other fluid in these applications.

Brief Summary Text - SSTX (39):

When the wound sealant of this invention was applied to the sinus cavities following endoscopic sinus surgery, the regrowth of mucosa has been seen to be more rapid and uniform than with conventional treatment methods. Inner ear surgery has also been fruitful, successfully attaching bones from the cochlea to the eardrum, and even for reconstruction of the eardrum itself. A few milliliters of wound sealant was allowed to gel in a syringe cup, transferred to an absorbent pad and compressed to exude serum and form a thin pad of fibrin, platelets, and white cells. This compressed clot was then dried for 30 minutes under a heat lamp, forming a dry, tough, but flexible sheet. This sheet was then trimmed to the correct size, sewn in place of the missing eardrum with a few fine resorbable sutures, and packed externally and internally with platelet glue wound sealant. Restoration of a functioning eardrum was seen within six weeks, with resorption and disappearance of the wound sealant of this invention.

Brief Summary Text - SSTX (40):

The platelet glue wound sealant has been used clinically in the repair of drill (burr) holes in the cranium by admixing plasma-buffy coat concentrate with autologous bone pulp from the drilling process as the bone growth matrix. The platelet glue wound sealant has also been used in conjunction with autologous bone graft (iliac crest), autologous bone chip, cadaver bone, and demineralized bone matrix in the repair of bony defects of the spinal column. The platelet glue wound sealant has also been used in conjunction with autologous bone graft (iliac crest and chip), and in repair of nonunion pathological mandibular fracture. In one case of mandibular repair, a string of amniotic-impregnated methylmethacrylate beads was included in the wound sealant, imbedded in the soft tissue external to the mandibular bone graft, and surrounded with additional platelet glue wound sealant. In each case of use of the platelet glue wound sealant in bone defect applications, physician assessment of bone ingrowth was good to excellent. All grafts took, and there was no associated morbidity. Other sources of bone growth matrix such as hydroxyapatite or bone marrow can also be utilized in conjunction with the wound sealant of this invention.

Detailed Description Text - SSTX (16):

In another exemplary use of the platelet glue wound sealant of this invention, a 72 year old, 58 kg woman presented for open heart surgery and cardiopulmonary bypass with replacement of her ten year old aortic valve and triple coronary artery bypass grafting. Studies and experience have shown that this type of patient carries substantial risk factors for blood loss

This experiment demonstrated that the liposomes delivered zinc (or other entrapped materials) to the surface of an animal with a healing incision. These data showed that liposomes entrapped in fibrin gels delivered their entrapped aqueous contents to a target site without interfering with the adhesion and sealing functions of the fibrin gels. Both the adhesion of bioactive material in the liposomes and their fixation at a target site by fibrin gels were demonstrated to work in accordance with the invention as described.

Document ID	Kind Code	Source	Class	Page	Image
US 20020112153 A1		US FGP 20020926	7	US 21	
US 6463313 B1		USPAT 20021022	14	US 61	
US 6463308 B1		USPAT 20021022	10	US 61	
US 6463300 B1		USPAT 20021022	7	US 61	
US 20020156531 A1		US FGP 20021024	33	US 21	
US 6471723 B1		USPAT 20031029	13	US 61	
US 20020177983 A1		US FGP 20021128	8	US 21	
US 20020193886 A1		US FGP 20021219	14	US 21	
US 20020004578 A1		US FGP 20030102	12	US 21	
US 6551277 B2		USPAT 20030137	17	US 61	
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US 20030098662 A1		US FGP 20030529	31	US 21	
US 20030125611 A1		US FGP 20030703	17	US 21	
US 20030130747 A1		US FGP 20030716	10	US 21	
US 20030130746 A1		US FGP 20030716	13	US 21	
US 20030156867 A1		US FGP 20030871	14	US 21	
US 6551006 B1		USPAT 20030826	16	US 61	
US 6551958 B2		USPAT 20030930	13	US 61	
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US 20030191538 A1		US FGP 20031009	22	US 21	
US 6552595 B1		USPAT 20031125	15	US 61	
US 6552594 B2		USPAT 20031125	9	US 61	
US 6552805 B2		USPAT 20031216	10	US 61	
US 6555092 B2		USPAT 20031223	11	US 61	
US 6555294 B2		USPAT 20040302	27	US 61	
US 6702856 B2		USPAT 20040309	17	US 61	
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US 20040093992 A1		US FGP 20040513	1	US 21	
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US 6773458 B1		USPAT 20040810	23	US 61	
US 6776938 B2		USPAT 20040817	17	US 61	
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US 6793676 B2		USPAT 20040921	11	US 61	
US 20040210318 A1		US FGP 20041021	21	US 21	
US 6865904 B2		USPAT 20050301	17	US 61	

US-PAT-HE: 6793676

DOCUMENT-TYPE: US 6793676 B2

TITLE: Method of reconstructing a joint

KNIC

Application Filing Date - AD (1):

20020112

Detailed Description Text - BMYZ (6):

The layers of subcutaneous tissue are secured to one another by conventional techniques known to those skilled in the art and include, for example, the use of sutures, staples and drying the tissue. In one embodiment the layers of internal subcutaneous are compressed while the layers are secured. In one embodiment the layers are compressed utilizing a clamp, and more preferably using a clamp that is in the shape of the cartilaginous structure to be replaced. The clamp can be utilized as an outline for cutting the shape of the graft construct or the clamp itself is used as a die in a press.

Detailed Description Text - DEXN (25):

The reconstructive structure of the present invention can also be used to repair, in situ, the articulation cartilage 51 and 52 on the surface of the femur 59 or tibia 52. The reconstructive structure induces the production of hyaline cartilage. The areas where the method is used is the tibial plateau, the femoral condyle, the femoral head and acetabula, ankle joint, elbow joint, shoulder joint, finger joints. The desired thickness of the SIS structure is provided and secured to the bone by suturing or staples for example, fibrin glue. The damaged cartilaginous material is scraped down to a bloody surface of the bone to allow the necessary seed site for the growth of the cartilaginous material. Alternatively, a membrane or barrier may be inserted to cover the area of the bleeding bone, and the reconstructive element is affixed to the membrane or barrier. A barrier is used to separate the bleeding bone from the reconstructive element, for example, and may include ceramic or a cement-like substance. The membrane is secured by locking or any other method. If the cartilaginous material on the bone is not substantially damaged, the cartilage is abraded to create a uniform damaged area without taking it to the bleeding bone. The reconstructive element is then attached to the remaining cartilaginous material by suturing or using a staples.

Related Application Filing Date - RLEP (1):

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Detail Description Paragraph - 9872 (60) :

[0112] Within the wide objectives and parameters, there will be variations on the structure of the patch and the methods of restoration. Although the non-circular configuration of the sheet material and ring are believed to be critical, the shape of the patch 72 may vary widely to provide the best anastomotic fit with the natural shape of the ventricle 26. The sheet material 81 may be composed of a variety of materials, both natural and artificial. These materials may be woven or nonwoven to achieve a desired structure for the sheet material 81. The ring 87 may similarly be formed from a variety of materials and provided with a variety of shapes in order to add structure to the patch 72 without interfering with the normal contractions of the heart 12. Variations of the steps of the associated restoration method might include mounting the patch with a convex surface facing the ventricular cavity, use of ~~various materials~~ are also contemplated for attaching sealing and otherwise fixing the patch 72 to the Renter neck 75.